

Safe, Reliable Service at Just and Reasonable Rates: Priorities, Challenges, and Opportunities



Commissioner Catherine J.K. Sandoval California Public Utilities Commission

Stanford Law School April 25, 2013 Stanford, California





CPUC Mission: Promote Safe, Reliable Utility Service at Just and Reasonable Rates

- CPUC Regulates Investor-Owned (non-municipal):
- Energy Utilities (Electric and Natural Gas)
- Telecommunications Utilities Intrastate Services
- Water Utilities
- Rail Safety and Rail Crossings
- Conveyances such as Party Buses and
- Analyzes jurisdiction over new services such as Uber





CPUC is California Constitutional Commission

- CPUC authorized and formatted in the California Constitution
- CPUC Commissioners are Constitutional Officers of the State of California
- 5 Commissioners Appointed by the Governor, Confirmed by the California Senate



CPUC Mission: Promote Safe, Reliable Utility Service at Just and Reasonable Rates

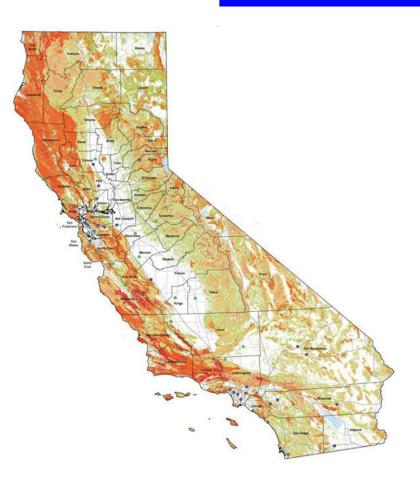
- Ensure Utility Services and Markets promote safe, reliable, service at just and reasonable rates
- Some services are rate-regulated (CPUC approves prices for electricity, natural gas, water), some telecommunications services are not rateregulated, though still rate regulation for rural telcos
- Focus on Environmental Sustainability
- Service to all Californians including rural and Low-income populations





State of California

- 38 million people in California
- 26 million live in Southern California
- Nearly 10 million live in Los Angeles County
- Vast geographic climate, linguistic, cultural, economic diversity
- 3.1 million California Households with incomes at or below 150% of federal poverty level
- Rural areas the size of the State of Kentucky
- Rural population the size of the State of Vermont





Summer Energy Challenge Without San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS)

Safety and Reliability

- •The CPUC considers long term planning for energy and transmission resources and evaluates power purchase agreements
- •The Independent System Operator (ISO) is a non-profit corporation that maintains the reliability of California's electric power grid
- •ISO plans for major contingency scenarios
 - The outage of one SONGs generating unit
 - Loss of San Diego's eastern transmission and largest generator
 - Currently both SONGS generating units are unavailable

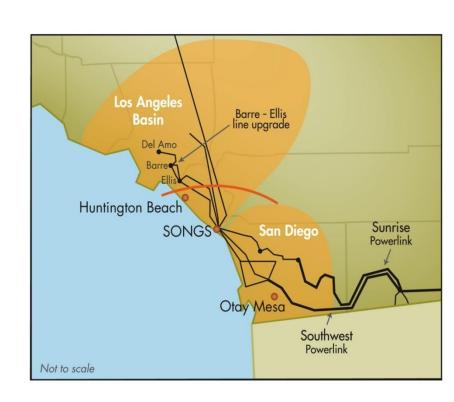






Lessons Learned From SONGS Outage

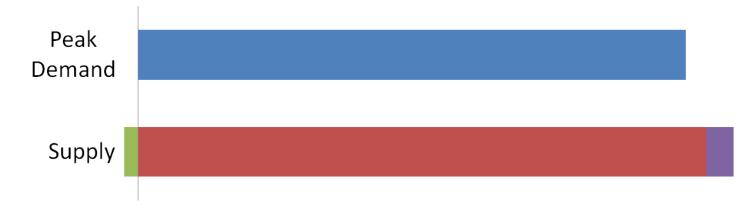
- Los Angeles Basin and San Diego areas must have local generation to serve all consumers
- Role of voltage support
- Demand Response: efforts to lower energy use by residents and businesses
- Demand Response and Energy Efficiency Programs must reach all Californians, particularly those who may be affected by outages
- Empower behavioral and structural changes to reduce energy use, e.g. energy efficient lighting, appliances, information to empower customers





State Demand Versus Supply

- Statewide projected peak demand = 46352 MW
- Generation without SONGS = 48081 MW
- Potential Hydro Shortfall = -1137 MW
- Demand Response (Conservation) = 2296* MW



*Demand response is customers reducing their consumption at critical times

Note: Transmission bottlenecks limit ability to transmit power from Northern to Southern California so regional resources are key.

Source: SDG&E, "The San Diego Summer Outlook", July 2012





CPUC Actions to Mitigate Potential for Outages

Safety and Reliability

Generation

- Return Huntington Beach units 3 & 4 to service (complete) and convert to synchronous condensers (for grid voltage support
- Install capacitors in existing substations (Expected completion May 1)
- Accelerate new generation resources South of Lugo (El Segundo, Sentinel, Walnut Creek)
- Ensure that existing generation is well-maintained and available
- Explore additional generation from existing CHP facilities

Transmission

- SDG&E Sunrise Powerlink (Complete)
- SCE to accelerate Barre-Ellis transmission upgrade and split from two to four lines (Expected completion mid-June)

Demand Response (DR, Conservation on demand)

- Fully utilize available DR and seek additional military and public agency DR
- Implement more aggressive multi-lingual/multi-cultural outreach (CPUC Decision 12-04-045)

Primary Source: ISO 9





Communications/Customer Awareness Campaign

Safety and Reliability









COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



Pamela Deahl, SCE Manager Business Solutions; Sandy Close, E.D. New America Media, Moderator; Veronica Gutierrez, SCE VP, Local Public Affairs







Image source: google images of SCE's 2012 campaign



Multi-Cultural Campaign Execution

Safety and Reliability

KUREAN



SPANISH









VIETNAMESE









CHINESE

























Customer Empowerment and Convergence

- Empower customers through more information about energy use
- Enable the grid to transmit repair messages
- Convergence of energy information and communication technology





U.S. Dept. of Energy Green Button Initiative Apps for Energy Student Award Grand Prize: wotz

Customer Empowerment







Challenges to Safety, Reliability, and Affordability: Climate Change

Climate Change

- Extreme weather events make the state's power supply more vulnerable
 - Key transmission corridors are vulnerable to wildfire, and coastal power plants are vulnerable to flooding. Electrical transmission lines lose 7 percent to 8 percent of their transmitting capacity in high temperatures, just when demand rises
- California will continue to get hotter. Expected temperature increases, less cool down at night affects people, crops, transformers, and power resources
 - Statewide average temperatures increased by about 1.7 degrees Fahrenheit from 1895 to
 2011. Temperatures are expected to rise by 2.7 degrees above 2000 averages by 2050. Wildfire risk will be higher, possibly more than doubling before 2085 in some areas.
- California will get drier. Less snow pack limits water resources and power generation
 - By the latter half of this century, dry water years are expected to increase by 8 percent in the Sacramento
 Valley and by 32 percent in the San Joaquin Valley, compared to the latter half of the 20th century.
- California will see accelerated rising sea levels.
 - Sea level along California's coastline rose about 7 inches in the last century. The rate is expected to accelerate. By 2050, sea level could be 10 to 18 inches higher than in 2000.
- Limiting carbon emissions will improve health of Californians and may forestall climate change

Source: CPUC Energy Division Quarterly Compliance Report



Greenhouse Gas Reduction Initiatives

- California Has Implemented Carbon Market
- Electric utilities get allowances for 90% of projected carbon emissions.
 They must cut back emissions or buy or trade allowances for remaining 10% of carbon emissions: Cap and Trade
- Creates incentives to reduce emissions
- Internalizes externalities
- Latino children most likely to have asthma, biggest factor is living close to freeways
- Asthma is number one cause of absenteeism in LA Unified School District
- CPUC Promoting Greening of Transportation through Electric and
- Natural Gas Vehicles





Greenhouse Gas Reduction Initiatives

- CPUC December 2012 decision directs 85% of revenues from the sale of greenhouse gas emission allowances allocated to investor owned utilities as both a customer rate reduction and semi-annual "climate dividend."
- Program seeks to minimize impact on emissions-intensive trade-exposed industries, such as cement and glass manufacturing.
- Per Senate Bill 1018, investor owned utilities will use allowance revenue to offset the Cap-and-Trade costs in small business electricity rates



Goal: 33% of California's Electrical Energy will come from Renewable Sources by 2020

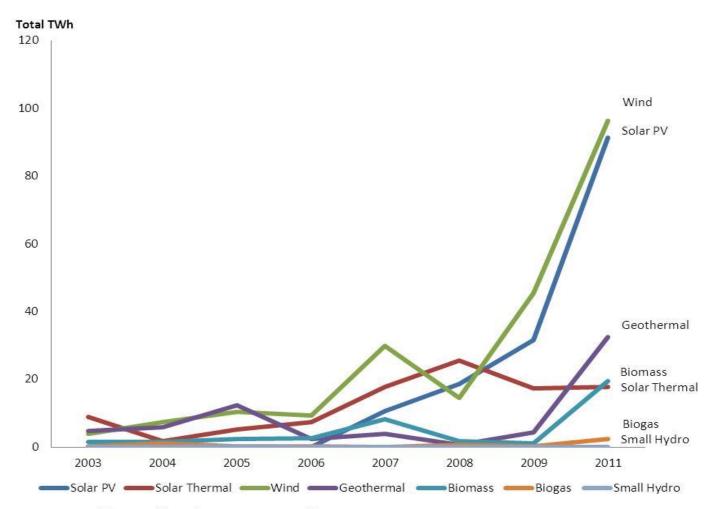
Climate Change

- Governor Brown signed legislation mandating that 33% of California's Electrical Energy come from Renewable Sources by 2020
- CPUC Implementing Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS)
- RPS Standard Fostered Growth of and Market for Renewable and Storage Technologies in California
- Large IOUs achieved overall 19.8% RPS in 2012
 - PG&E: 19% (17.7% in 2010)
 - SCE: 20.6% (19.4% in 2010)
 - SDG&E: 20.3% (11.9% in 2010)
- California Utilities well on their way to 33% renewable generation by 2020

OF CALLED



Increasing Participation From Solar PV



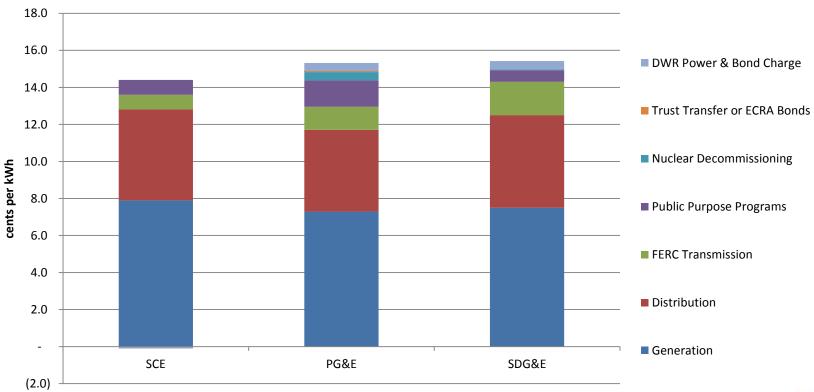
Source: California Public Utilities Commission, 4th Quarter 2011





Generation and Distribution Costs Are The Largest Electric Rate Components

Cost Containment



2012 Rates





Governor's Low Income Customer Utility Service Priorities

- Increase energy savings and efficiencies in services to low income households
- Decrease energy usage and burden for low income participants
- Increase the number of households leveraging both CPUC and State Consumer Services Department (CSD) resources
- Decrease overall costs to programs serving low-income populations
- Document health and safety outcomes, as well as societal benefits





Low Income Service Initiatives

CSD-CPUC pilots:

- 1. Data Sharing (all IOUs and CSD local service providers)
 - Coordinate workflow and customer data systems
- 2. Solar Thermal Hot Water Pilot (All gas serving IOUs)
 - Offer solar water heaters to qualified low-income households.
- 3. High Energy Use/Underserved/High Energy Burden Targeted Population Pilot (PG&E):
 - Assist vulnerable customers facing an emergency or utility service cut-off.
- 4. Bulk Purchasing Pilot (SCE):
 - Coordinate bulk purchasing to offer greater economies of scale for lowincome programs. Test distribution and implementation systems.

CPUC Low Income Oversight Board:

CPUC on Utility Issues Affecting Low-Income Californians





California State Law and Low-Income Customers

State Law recognizes that electricity, gas, and water service are basic necessities:

PU Code 382 (b): All Californians should be able to afford energy.

PUC Code 379 (c) (2): Energy and gas services are necessities.

PU Code 2790: Energy Efficiency is a way of reducing energyrelated hardships for low-income customers. California law established Energy Efficiency programs for low-income customers in 1987 (Senate Bill 845)

<u>PU Code 739.1</u>: Discounts for low-income electric and natural gas customers begin in 1989 (Senate Bill 987)

<u>PU Code 739.8</u>: Authorizes Rate Assistance for low-income water customers



Water and Energy – The Nexus

- Water Requires Energy
 - To "Produce" or "Obtain" it
 - To Move it to where it is needed
 - To Treat it for Potability
 - To Heat it or Cool it
- Steps to Use Less Water or Increase Efficiency in Production and/or Consumption Result in Savings to Society





Savings in Use of Water

- State Goal to Reduce Per Capita Consumption by 20-percent by 2020
- Residential water use is declining rapidly
 - Use of Inclining-block rates, the more you use, the higher the rate for each tier of quantity (Conservation Rates)
 - Education programs for consumers
 - Garden Replacement Incentives
 - Water Revenue Adjustment Mechanisms remove incentive to sell more remove financial benefit – Modeled on Energy programs
- Water Meters are now required throughout the state
 - Progress begins with careful measurement
- Energy Savings Assistance Program (ESAP) Decision, D12-08-044 promotes:
 - High-Efficiency Showerheads and Faucet Aerators
 - Save Water and Energy for Water Heating









Grow a Water Wise Garden this Spring.

Turn over a new leaf this year with a low-water garden. Plants needing little water save you money while protecting natural resources.

Dozens of water-saving flowers, plants, and shrubs are available to beautify your home. Lavender from your local nursery or home improvement store is just one of many choices for color and a pleasing aroma around your yard.

We're Here to Help.

You can pick up a free guide to low-water gardens at our office at 511 Forest Lodge Road in Pacific Grove. When you're here, you can also select free water saving devices like low-flow showerheads, kitchen and bath aerators, hose nozzles, and more.

En esta primavera, cultive un jardin de minimo regadio. Las plantas que necesitan poca agua le ahorran dinero y a la vez protegen los recursos naturales.

Conserving water is a shared responsibility for our company and our customers – a goal we can achieve together.

We're here to help.





WE CARE ABOUT WATER. IT'S WHAT WE DO.*
(831) 646-3205 * www.californiaamwater.com

(831) 658-5601 • www.mpwmd.dst.ca.us

Water/Energy Nexus





Efficiency in Water Production

- Pilot Programs in Pumping: Operational Efficiency Energy Program
 - Difficulties in measurement Results inconclusive
- Energy Recovery in Pressure Reduction Systems
 - Use of a Turbine-generator to replace a Pressure Reduction Valve
 - Example: Cal Water Service 325 kW installation under way – Power to be delivered to Edison
- CPUC Water Action Plan of 2010
 - Information and Policies to promote water conservation and efficiency





Energy - Telecommunications Nexus

Energy/Telco Nexus

Communications Depends on Energy – Our Economy Depends on Communications

Fire, Wind Storms: Poles and Pole Attachments

Malibu Canyon Fire Investigation (I.09-01-018)

Settlement: \$6.9 million to state general fund; \$5.1 million to create Enhanced Infrastructure & Inspection Fund

Electric Utility and one phone company not part of settlement – litigation continues

Southern California Wind Storms, Nov. 2011

Preliminary CPUC Staff Report Found High Incidence of Overloaded Poles

Derecho, Summer 2012

Strong winds caused massive power and communications outages in several states

FCC has no vegetation/tree management rules or guidelines

Failure of Backup Power at cell towers compromised access to 911



Overloaded Poles Failed in Southern California Wind Storms, late 2011





Conclusion: Guiding Principles

- Legal Standard
- Access; Affordability; Availability
- Widespread Implications of Decisions





Questions?

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